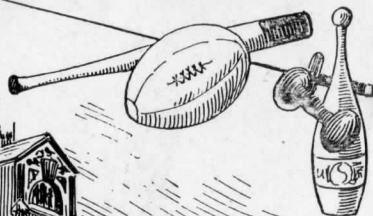
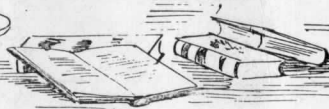


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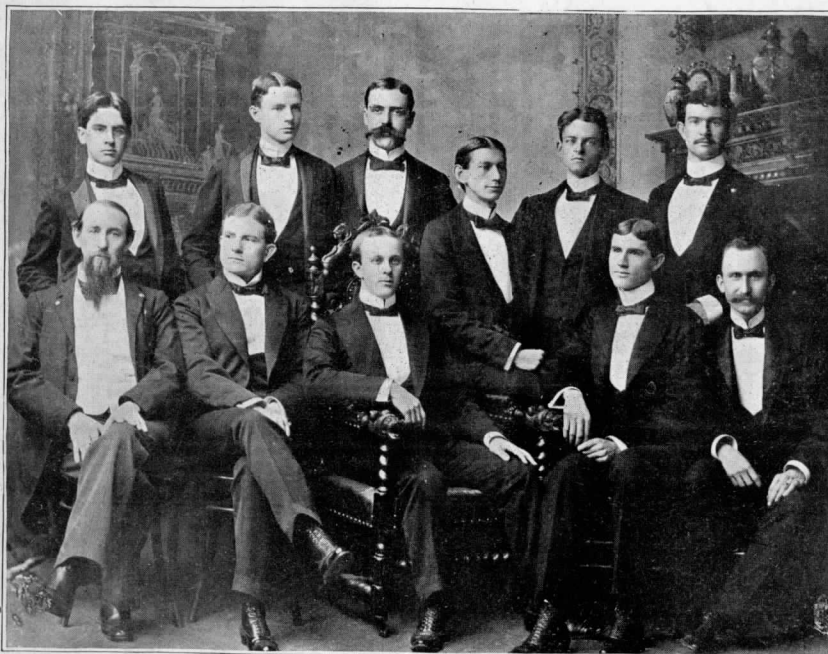


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Washington, D. C., January 5, 1898.

No. 4.



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J. J. Snodgrass. H. Leonard. W. E. Sullivan. J. B. Lackey. G. J. Hesselman.

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The Columbian Call

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 5, 1897.

FUTURE STATESMEN.

Officers of the Post Graduate Class.

The CALL, takes great pleasure in presenting to its readers the officers of the Post Graduate Class. The cut which adorns the first page of this issue shows to a limited degree the intelligence and beauty which exists among them, but acquaintance and association alone conveys a proper idea of the charming influence and true worth of these gentlemen. They have accomplished much, as some of their biographies will show, but as the future unfolds we shall be able to see and appreciate more fully the immense capabilities of their master minds.

Willis E. Sullivan, president of the Post Graduate Class, is a son of Chief Justice Sullivan, of Idaho. He was born in Kansas in 1874. Soon after his parents moved to Iowa, where he spent the earlier part of his life. In 1883 he went to the far west, making his home in Idaho. After receiving a high school education he entered the Willamette College, at Salem, Oregon, for the year of 1891. The following two years he attended the Portland University, graduating from the academy. Entered Columbian Law School in 1895. Mr. Sullivan has always taken an active part in the affairs of his class. During the Senior year he represented that class in one of the public debates and then was chosen as one of the speakers for the prize debate. He will speak for the Post Graduate Class on the January public debate.

Henry Leonard was born in Washington, July 31, 1876. Attended the public school until 1891, when he entered the high school and also enlisted in the Cadet Regiment. Was graduated in the class of '94 and again in the Post Graduate Class of '95. Served as a "high private in the rear ranks" in Company F of the regiment during the first year, promoted to be corporal at the commencement of the second year and to be captain of Company F at the beginning of the third year, and was appointed lieutenant colonel of the regiment during the fourth year. Was business manager and social editor of the *Eastern*, manager of the football and baseball teams of '94-'95, and a member of the Classical Club of

the school. Mr. Leonard was secretary of the class of '94 and treasurer of the class of '95 in the High School, and has been unanimously elected Vice-President of the Post Graduate Law Class of '98, of this University.

The secretary, George J. Hesselman, who was also secretary of the junior organization of the class, was born at Golconda, Ill., Nov. 30, 1870. Attended the public schools in that town and graduated from the High School in 1890. Served two years as assistant postmaster at Golconda and one year and four months as deputy circuit clerk of Pope County, Ill. Was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury department, at Washington, under the civil service, in September, 1891; was transferred to the Pension office in November, of the same year; graduated from the Spencian Business College in 1895 and in January, 1896 was appointed to a position in the Secretary's office of the Interior Department, where he is now employed as a stenographer, in the office of the Assistant Attorney General.

S. D. Bradley, of Georgetown, D. C., was born December 11, 1874, and received his education in the public schools of Washington, graduating from the High School in '93. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. Expects to engage in general practice, but has not determined upon a location.

The chairman of the executive committee, James Benton Lackey, was born at Washington, D. C., Aug. 24, 1873. He received a common school education, receiving his diploma from the Washington High School, in 1891. After graduating Mr. Lackey was engaged by a prominent law firm of Washington and began the study of law, registering as a member of the law class of Columbian University, in Sept., 1895, and graduated with his class in 1897. In July of the same year he passed the bar examination of the District. While attending law school Mr. Lackey accepted the position of private secretary to the president of one of the electric companies at Washington, and has since been advanced to the assistant secretaryship of the same corporation and serves on the board of directors. He is also a director of one of the street railways of Washington, and connected prominently with several other business enterprises.

Frank Walter Brandenburg, was born in

the City of Washington, D. C., on the 25th of September, 1873. After attending the graded schools, he entered the Washington High School and graduated in 1892. On leaving the High School he entered one of the law firms of Washington, and in the fall of 1894 he entered the Columbian University and received the degree of LL. B. in 1897. In July last he passed the bar examination and is now associated with his brother, Mr. Clarence A. Brandenburg, in the practice of his profession.

John Waggaman Brawner was born in Washington on Dec. 1, 1875. He went through the graded schools and then entered the Central High School, from which he graduated with the class of '94. The following fall he entered the Columbian Law School and received the degree of bachelor of law in 1897. He is at present associated with a Washington lawyer but intends to go west next spring to locate for himself.

Charles A. Johnson was born in the city of Washington, Nov. 14, 1873. Has been a resident of Washington ever since. He graduated from Washington High School in '93 and Washington Normal School in '94. He has been a teacher in the Washington schools since 1894. Entered law school of Columbian University in 1895, and was graduated in 1897 with the degree of LL. B.

William Francis Woolard was born in Illinois in 1865, and has resided at Fairfield since 1867. For five generations his paternal ancestors lived in North Carolina, they being among the first English settlers in the colony. He was educated in private and public schools of the State, graduated from Hayward College, and attended the Scientific School of Columbian University, 1886-8; appointed clerk in the Interior Department under the civil service law. Is now Second Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office. He is a Methodist and married. Belongs to the order of Sons of Veterans. Mr. Woolard was historian of the class of '97, and was unanimously elected clerk of the P. G. moot-court.

John J. Snodgrass, was born in Center Township, Butler county, Pa., Mar. 18, 1842; was educated at the public schools and Witherspoon Institute, of Butler, Pa., taught school for nine years, and was principal of the Mansfield Normal School two years. Enlisted as a private soldier in the Union army, Aug. 7, 1862, and served in Company C, 134 Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel, now United States Senator, Matthew S. Quay. He was with the army in all its marches from Washington to Antietam, thence to Fredericksburg, Va., taking part in the famous charge of Humphrey's Division,

Dec. 13, 1862, upon the enemy in their advanced position at the stone wall, where the division lost some 1,760 men out of 4,000 who made the charge; was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863, while defending the colors of his regiment, of which he was one of the guards. His term of service expiring he returned home, and afterwards, in February, 1865, reinlisted in the cavalry branch of the service; was assigned to duty in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and did service with General Sheridan around Petersburg, Va., taking part in the battles of Dinwiddie, and Farmville, and was present at Lee's surrender, Apr. 9, 1865. Passed successfully a civil service examination at Pittsburgh, Pa., in July, 1883, and received an appointment to a clerkship in the Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, where he has served ever since. Is a member of the Union Veteran's Union, and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Snodgrass is perhaps the best known member of his class, and the historian is unwilling that this man, who acted a part in scenes which constitute an important chapter in the history of our country, should pass without receiving the fullest meed of praise. His honors were won in the dark days of the '60s, when more than three-fourths of the members of the present class were yet unborn. Mr. Snodgrass is a hard working student, and seldom during the past two years has he been absent from his accustomed seat in the front row, in which position he became the referendary of the biblical quotations and classical phrases expressed by Professor Maury, who turned with an inquiring nod or gesture to Mr. Snodgrass for verification.

John Walton Steward was born in Jersey City, N. J., in 1874, but has lived nearly all his life in Washington, where he was educated in the public schools. He graduated from the Eastern High School with the classes of '95 and '96, the latter being a post graduate class. While at this school he was a member of the cadet corps, ranking for the last two years as captain and major respectively. Entered Columbian Law School in 1895, with the intention of equipping himself for the practice of patent law. Is at present practicing before the United States Patent Office.

Their Education.

These college men are very slow,
They seem to take their ease;
For even when they graduate,
They do so by degrees.—*Ex.*

A NIGHT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

We had come to the Gold State from the East—Ben and I—and San Francisco, the Golden Gate of the Pacific—seemed to us, California.

We had seen the magnificent buildings, and visited the great stores, theatres, and hotels. We had been awakened on Sabbath morning by the chimes from a dozen spires, and, entering a beautiful church edifice, had worshipped God amid splendor only equalled in the large cities of the East. We saw all the interesting things in the city. We witnessed the rapid evolutions of the fire department, and visited the Government Mint, where we spent several hours watching the coining of money, silver and gold, and handled bars of gold worth thousands of dollars.

Sutro's Heights, with its wealth of statuary, overlooking the ocean, seemed a paradise to us; and below at Cliff House, we lingered hours, watching the waves roll in and out, and enjoying the movements of the seals and pelicans, as they howled and screeched on their several piles of rocks. We visited Golden Gate Park, and its beauty of arrangement and location upon the shores of the Pacific, where, each evening, the sun poured its wealth of red and gold, making it seem the abode of saints and angels.

O Nature, Thou art sublime,
Thou art the very manifestation of God
By which He draws us to Himself.

And now, having seen the bright side of San Francisco, we were determined to see the dark side also.

Early in the evening we called upon Jimmie Malone. He had been a youthful playmate, and I remember to have boxed his ears and flogged his heels through the air more than once. But now what a change! A six foot measure would have been too short by several inches. His shoe was No. 10. My hand was lost in his hearty grasp. His head was set squarely on his Atlantean shoulders. He boasted to a training under a local pugilist named Jim Corbet, and we involuntarily felt for poor Joe, who was his exerciser. After wine and cake, which all Californians force upon you, and a kiss from his handsome black-eyed sister, we went forth. The sky was dark, but the bright lights in the streets and the wealth of light in the gilded saloons made it seem as if King Sol had leased a portion of his precious jewels for the gold of the Californians.

We had thought the world was evil but had never dreamed it was at the same time so magnificently and degradingly evil as we saw

it. Off one of the main streets, for blocks we traversed an alley, whose sides were lined with houses, or rather boxes, of ill-resort. We shuddered on leaving this street, as if having just escaped the clutches of some monster who attempted to close us in his grasp. We thought we had walked a street in Sheol, but subsequent experience taught us, it was at least the tenth story above that black pit.

A street running along the brow of a hill separated America and China. We crossed this street, and with a guide, began our explorations. Chinatown was not what it had been. The police had cleaned out some of the worst dens, but it was still bad enough to excite every visitor's fear and curiosity. It was a piece of China transplanted. It was Chinese vice run mad under the inspiration of American hustle and bustle. The streets were quiet and but few persons were seen upon them. We passed by one building which had a box like structure extending from the wall, about ten feet from the ground. It was the lair of a Chinese fruit vender, who during the day had a fruit stand on the ground, but at night transferred his goods to the top, climbed up his ladder, pulled it in after him, and locked himself in for the night.

The guide first conducted us to a restaurant where we enjoyed drinking their most excellent tea in Chinese fashion. We ate strange nuts and fruits of nearly a dozen kinds, preserved almost to candies. In a drug store we purchased a medicine, warranted to cure every ailment of man, even to a broken leg. It seemed to consist of small dried twigs and insects of all kinds, and the oily Mongolian solemnly informed us that having this prescription we could now live forevermore. This store, as well as the restaurant, was decorated and separated into compartments by the most beautifully designed and carved wood, which was imported from China. Following our guide, we ascended a dark staircase, stumbled through an equally dark hall, and finally entered a cigar-makers club room; hard bunks lined the room, upon which reclined Chinamen in the first and last stages of opium smoking. We were hardly noticed, but having been informed that most of these men were highbinders, we were trembling inwardly at least. Beyond this room, we entered a Joss house, very elaborately decorated. The immense wooden god—Confucius I think—seated on a large platform, occupied one end of the room. Before him was an altar on which was a lighted fire. For ten cents, the priest waved incense before the god and beseeching him to name our fates, he picked a little stick from a bowl and handed to each of us. Again we

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 10.]

The Columbian Call.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1897.

The halls of the old University have presented a sad spectacle, but the vacation is over and we hear again the sounds of merry voices, see the bright faces, are charmed by the melody of those "sweet tenor voices" and smell, and how that smell smells as it sweeps majestically through the corridors, penetrates, permeates, and nauseates. A conglomeration of fumes from cigars, pipes, and—worse than all—cigaretts.

New resolutions are in order, but how about your subscriptions and the CALL's advertisers.

The women of Columbian are to be represented one the CALL's staff, and happy are we to welcome Miss Anna S. Hazleton to our midst, as their representative. This may be regarded as a slight innovation but Columbian women have rights which seem, in the past, to have been either overlooked or disregarded, hence we take one step forward.

We have had two very difficult questions put to us. The first was, "Why is it that there is such an apparent lack of college spirit or fraternal feeling among Columbian students?" The second, "Can you tell why the College, as a department, never seems to take any interest in any general movement of the student body or why they do not inaugurate something among themselves which in substance would show that they are a factor in and a part of Columbian University?" These questions were beyond your humble servants and with a few comments we pass them along. That there is too little college fellowship among us we all realize and regret. Every day in some departments students are met who were never seen before, and commencement day seems to be a time set apart for members of the different classes to get acquainted with each other. As for students in other departments, their existence is oft times unknown, and, apparently, seldom, if ever, thought of. The preservation of the dignity of the different departments seems to require individual representation in all matters. In fact the mere mention of co-operation among students of the various branches of the University causes us to experience a peculiar sensation in the vicinity of our spinal column. And so we have a few spasmodic bursts of enthusiasm of a minor character, separated by long intervals and of short duration, after which, like the ocean, we assume our normal proportions, and the world moves on. We have a faint recollection of hearing an announcement to the effect that a part of the College went out in the wilds of Maryland on an exploration tour of some sort, and we suggest that they, like Rip Van Winkle, may have hied themselves away from the over curious gaze of the world. At any rate they are not represented to any extent upon the CALL's subscription list, and we are unable, at this time, to give any particulars as to their whereabouts or in reply to the above question.

It is with the most sincere regret that we learn of the efforts of one of the students to make the CALL a success. It seems that this particular student wrote an original article on

"The Horrors of the Johnstown Flood," or some other equally interesting theme, which it was thought would tend to elevate the minds of the CALL's readers, if published in its columns. When approached upon the subject the before mentioned student said in substance that the author of the article would like to see it in print, but that it could not appear in the CALL. The editors congratulate this student on the good sense shown. Other students should do likewise, and then raise a fuss, like the proverbial "blind mule," over the general character of your paper.

Some students of the Law School do not appear to have been favorably impressed with the criticisms of the judges of the last public debate. In fact, some have gone so far, as to question the good intentions of the judges. This should not be. It is not only unkind and unjust to the judges, but it is a serious reflection upon the character of and contrary to the wishes of a majority of the members of the Debating Society. It is unfortunate that their criticisms were necessary, but they must have been or they would not have made them. The fair sex will appreciate that such steps were taken for the general good of the Society, its members should do the same.

The next issue of the CALL will appear on Tuesday, January 18. Now is the time to subscribe. It's your paper, push it along. Your friends advertise—patronize them.

EXCHANGES.

In England one man in 5,000 attends college, in the United States one in 2,000, in Scotland one in 550, and in Germany, one in 213.

President Gilman of John Hopkins University, very aptly sums up a college education thus: (1) Concentration, or ability to hold the mind exclusively and persistently on one subject. (2) Distribution, or the power to arrange and classify known facts. (3) Retention, or the power to hold facts. (4) Expression, or the power to tell what you know. (5) Power of judgment, or making sharp discriminations between that which is false; that which is temporal; that which is incidental, and that which is essential.

According to biographical statistics in the

U. S., the college graduates who have become distinguished outnumber those who are not college graduates in the ratio of 250 to 1.

Cornell, Harvard, and Yale have decided to hold a triangular debate this year.

Princeton's students come from 41 States and territories, and from nine foreign countries.

Chicago University lays claim to the possession of the largest and most powerful telescope of its kind in the world. The lenses are valued at \$65,000.

THE SPECIAL TRAVERSE ET AL.

The traverse with the absque hoc
Has been a grievous trial,
Although its only purpose is
To qualify denial.

In the example first set out
The tenant *had* to use it;
His title coming from his lord
Estopped him to abuse it.

In No. 2, the lessee wished,
To try the legal question,
Whether a lease with years in blank
Would bear the Judge's test on.

In No. 3 the case was changed,
There was no matter new, sir,
But, then, you see, the flourish was
The proper thing to do sir.

The laws of Elizabeth and Anne,
Of which we have been reading,
Were never meant by Parliament
To barbarize the pleading.

But of those Acts the plain intent
Was ere a please rejection—
That you should put your finger on
The cause of your objection.

If when you're sued at Common law,
You'd have the plaintiff miss you,
Why, take a shot at all the earth,
And plead the General Issue.

Since rules of court at Hilary,
We hear a different story,
For they restored the pleadings to
Their pure and pristine glory.

We rack our brains with thoughts like these
From morn till dewy even,
Then have the nightmare all night long
And dream of Sergeant Stephen.

Fisherboy's Song.

[FROM WILHELM TELL.]

The smooth smiling sea the bather allures—
A child lieth slumbering on the green shores;
He hears faint vibrations
Of melody sweet,
Like voices of angels
Which echoes repeat,

And when in glad yearning he wakens at last,
Above him the waters are rippling past;
While a voice from the depths
Calleth, "Dear boy, be mine!"
I charm thee, I draw thee
Into the brine.

—Q. H.

University Notes.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Truly the science of Veterinary medicine is known only to those closely connected with it. So many downright foolish questions are asked our students even by those of our sister profession, the M. D.'s, that we feel obliged to justify ourselves in the eyes of the public. The course is simply one of four year's crowded into three, and time and again have inquisitive medical students held up their hands in holy horror when informed of our daily programme.

The announcement a week ago that the Materia Medica lectures would be suspended for the balance of the session and finished during the term of '98-99, brought forth an indignant class meeting of the Juniors two days after. Resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the Dean, Dr. Salmon. A few days after, a very nice letter was received from him throwing oil on the troubled waters by informing the students that the lectures would be continued after the holidays by giving one extra each week. The trouble came from Dr. Buckingham's continued absence during the first part of the term, culminating in his bridal tour, upon which he set forth the 18th instant.

Dr. Jobson, Professor of Anatomy, is also studying human medicine at the Medical Department. He says it is very confusing at times to drop a book on human anatomy and come up to school to lecture over the same subjects with a horse or an ox, as the beast under discussion.

The prediction that the game in Maryland was in danger of extermination during the Thanksgiving holidays came near being fulfilled as there are no less than 43 rabbits so far accounted for by this department during those three days.

A rumor that the Veterinary Department will, in the near future, occupy the large livery stable next door to our medical brethren, is almost too good to be true. If it should be so, there is no reason why our department should not be the finest and best attended one of its kind on this continent. Toronto and Pennsylvania not accepted.

The above notes were received December 16, in good time for this issue. Attention is called to this fact in the hope that other contributors will follow the Veterinary editor's example.—*Ed.*

LAW NOTES.

Mr. John C. Dabney, of the class of '98, has gone to Toledo, Ohio, having been detailed as Government Seed Inspector.

Professor Lee Davis Lodge has commenced his lectures on International Law, the first one of his course having been delivered on Monday night. Professor Lodge is one of the popular lecturers of the school. His lectures are always interesting and well attended.

Judge Harlan has promised the undergraduate students a severe examination on torts in the near future. As a consequence quiz books are much in demand, and the "midnight oil" is being used without stint. This proposed examination is a "new" institution and a complete surprise.

The law editor reports many pressing engagements during the holidays, and says the experiences of the week have so affected him that he is positively unable to bring his massive encephalon down to a consideration of the more commonplace affairs of the school. We regret that this space is not filled with a glowing description of the recent debate and other events of equal importance. Our only consolation is the hope that the gentleman has not made any entangling alliances and that the effects of his seemingly peculiar experience will soon wear off.—*Ed.*

ALUMNI NOTES.

The Columbian College Class of '96, held its third reunion on the night of Monday, December 27, at the home of Mr. Henry B. Armes, Fifteenth and Kenesaw avenue, Mount Pleasant, D. C. The business meeting resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year, Mr. Playter, President; Miss Wilson, Vice-President; Miss Johnson, Secretary, Mr. Prentiss, Treasurer, and Miss Morrison, Historian and Poet. Mr. Playter, the former Historian, sketched the lives of the members since the last Christmas reunion. Miss Morrison, in a clever paper, supplied a full history of Mr. Playter. Letters from absent members and a telegram from the former president, Mr. Donnally, sending greetings to the class, were read. Those present were the Misses Morrison, Wilson, DeGarmo, and Johnson, Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson, Messrs Talbott, Hall, Armes, Prentiss, and Playter.

Four boxes govern the world: The cartridge box, the ballot box, the jury box and the bandbox.—*Ex.*

THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

With an Interesting Sketch of its New President, our Dr. Munroe.

By the courtesy of President Whitman and the trustees of Columbian University, the American Chemical Society held its annual meeting in the lecture hall, December 29 and 30. For several weeks, prior to these dates, the Washington section of the National Society had been busy, through its committees, in arranging the details of the meeting, and on the 28th had issued a well-printed program for the business and entertainment. The Society numbers about 1,200 members scattered throughout the United States, but only 80 members, more or less, found it convenient to leave their business and their homes to attend the winter meeting. These were, however, reinforced by an equal number of chemists residing in Washington, and the attendance at the assemblies often exceeded 100. Among the members are many of international reputation, to specify more particularly might make those omitted feel they were neglected.

On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, President Whitman welcomed the chemists in a scholarly address, dwelling on the importance of chemistry in relation to the industries and to the civilization of mankind. To this a brief and appropriate reply was made by Dr. Charles B. Dudley, the president of the society. Dr. Dudley, has been, since 1875, chemist to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and has revolutionized the views held as to the best form of steel for railway use. The fact that the public now rides in safety on the railways of this country, so far as strength of car axles is concerned, is probably due more to the laboratory work of Dr. Dudley than to any other cause.

The morning session, on Wednesday and Thursday, were occupied with readings and discussions; the following is a list of subjects treated by members of the Faculty of Columbian:

Some points for Biochemic Study in connection with Serum Therapeutics, by E. A. DeSchweinitz. Study of the effect of Elevated Temperature on Brown Powders, by Charles E. Munroe and J. J. Tobin. Fifth Annual Report of Committee on Atomic Weights of the Elements, by F. W. Clarke. On the Heats of Combustion of the Crude Fiber Groups, by H. W. Wiley and W. D. Bigelow. The Third International Congress of Applied Chemistry at Vienna in 1898, by H. W. Wiley.

Not only in the reading of original essays but in every other way Columbian was prom-

inent, and it is not too much to say that if the members of the local society, connected with Columbian, were withdrawn the Washington branch would have but a feeble existence.

On Wednesday evening a session was held at 7.30, at which reports of committees were presented and the address of the retiring president, Dr. Dudley, was read. He chose for his subject: "The Dignity of Analytical Work," and he handled it in an attractive and masterly manner. One of the most interesting reports was that on the officers of 1898, and again Columbian appears to the fore; President, Charles E. Munroe, longtime Dean of the Corcoran Scientific School; one of the Council, F. W. Clark, Chief Chemist of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Although the president-elect is so well known to the students of Columbian, all are not familiar with his biography and scientific work, and it seems a fitting occasion to give these details in full, borrowing the following account from the *Washington Star*:



DR. CHAS. EDWARD MUNROE.

Charles Edward Munroe was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 24, 1849. His ancestor, William Munroe, settled in Lexington, then Cambridge, Mass., in 1652, and no less than 20 of his ancestral connections were engaged in the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Prof. Munroe graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard in 1871, taking the degree of S. B., *summa cum laude*. He was immediately appointed assistant in chemistry in Harvard College to conduct the instruction in quantitative analysis in the senior class, and, in addition, he initiated and taught for three years the summer school of chemistry, it being the pioneer school of its kind.

In 1874 he accepted the professorship of chemistry at the Naval Academy, where he remained until 1886. Here, in addition to his functions in the class room in the departments of chemistry and physics, Prof. Munroe created a mineral and metallurgical cabinet for the Naval Academy, numbering several thousand well arranged and identified specimens, secured a new laboratory and increased the facilities for instruction; gave, by request, gratuitous courses of laboratory instruction in chemistry, extending over several years, to officers of the navy on duty at Annapolis; conducted elaborate experimental researches on the analysis and adulteration of oils for naval use and many other important and difficult researches. Also, while here, he served as special agent on building stones for the census of 1880, and as assay commissioner to visit the mint, to which office he was thrice appointed by Presidents Arthur, Harrison, and Cleveland.

Prof. Munroe was transferred to the naval torpedo station and War College at Newport, R. I., in 1886, to instruct officers of the navy and army in the properties and uses of explosives to conduct researches upon explosive substances, and to exercise official supervision over such explosives as were manufactured or purchased by the navy. It was while stationed at this place that Prof. Munroe conducted the work which has secured for him a reputation that extends to every country of Europe. In this country he is the leading authority on the subject of high explosives.

The Navy Department at this period was seriously contemplating the abolition of the torpedo station and War College on account of the constant failures made in the work and experiments there. A year's probation was granted, however, and in that time, under Prof. Munroe's direction, a complete establishment for the manufacture of powder was installed, and practical results of a most valuable character were being achieved. Prof. Munroe while there invented indurite, which has become popularly known as navy smokeless powder, although, singular to relate, it is not now being used in the navy. He achieved in indurite the advantages sought for years in the manufacture of high-power powder, because he proceeded on the ground, and was the first to dwell upon it, that it was necessary in order to secure such results to secure a single chemical substance in a state of chemical purity. Before, this powder had been made of heterogeneous materials, put together in different ways, but with chance a considerable factor in the success of the mixture.

The object attained by Prof. Munroe in indurite was to secure the greatest propelling

power with the least pressure. In a 6-inch gun, for instance, the pressure must be kept under 16 tons. At Indian Head a 6-inch gun loaded with 26 pounds of indurite behind a common shell weighing 100 pounds gave a velocity of 2,469 feet per second, with a pressure of but 13.96 tons. While at the naval torpedo station Prof. Munroe made upward of 12,000 experiments with high explosives.

Prof. Munroe resigned his position under the government in 1892 to accept the chair of chemistry in Columbian University and the office of dean of the Corcoran Scientific School of Graduate Studies. Under his efficient and energetic direction the scientific school has made the most rapid and substantial progress in every direction since its foundation.

He has published over 100 papers and several books. He is a fellow of the American Academy of the Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American, London, and Berlin Chemical Societies, and many other organizations, in which he has held high offices.

Professor Munroe's genial, cordial, and kindly manners have made him most popular among all those who have the honor of his acquaintance, while his enthusiastic devotion to science and education is a continual inspiration to all who are associated with him.

At the evening session announcement was made of the election of over 40 new members, including John H. Thigpen, of Columbian; and the Treasurer announced a balance of nearly \$7,000 in the coffers of this flourishing society.

The afternoons of each day and all of Friday were given up to visits to the numerous places of interest in and near Washington.

At 2.30 on Thursday, President McKinley received them at the Executive Mansion.

A very pleasant feature of the meeting was a banquet given to the visiting chemists by the local society; it was held at Rauscher's on Thursday evening, and was thoroughly enjoyed. The menu was good, the music rendered by Messrs Xander and Munster was a great treat.

On Friday morning a party of chemists and their friends made a most interesting excursion to Mt. Vernon, Arlington, and Fort Meyer. Through the generosity of Dr. G. E. Abbot, president of the Washington and Mt. Vernon Electric railroad, a special train was placed at the disposition of the visitors. The run to Mt. Vernon was made in 33 minutes, the quickest on record. At Fort Meyer the interesting and famous Cossack Drill was given, after which a special car brought the party back to Washington. A large number of persons went to Fort Meyer direct. —H. C. B.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from earth our friend and former classmate, James Louis Cousar;

Whereas, We bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, we do nevertheless mourn the loss of our friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have lost a true friend, and the community an upright citizen; furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our deceased friend our sincere sympathy in this, the hour of their bereavement, and that a page be set apart on our record on which to transcribe these resolutions; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family; and that a copy be published in the COLUMBIAN CALL.

WILLIS E. SULLIVAN,
President Law Class of 1897.

WILLIAM F. KIRK,
President Law Class of 1898.

RALPH H. RIDDLEBERGER,
President Law School Debating Society.

Marshall Chapter, of Phi Delta Phi, has sustained a great loss in the death of its devoted brother, James L. Cousar.

He was a man loved and respected by all, firm in purpose, true and sincere in life's dealings. His noble life and manly character inspired in all the brothers of his fraternity the doing of greater good and the living of larger and truer lives.

To his family we extend our earnest and deepest heart-felt sympathy in this hour of great affliction and sorrow. May they take comfort with us in the divine mandate: God's will be done.

Be it resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family and a copy published in the COLUMBIAN CALL.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C.
December 18, 1897.

For Marshall Chapter of Phi Delta Phi:

WALLACE DONALD MCLEAN,
ALEXANDER GARNER BENTLEY,
FREDERICK PARSONS WARFIELD.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY PARLIAMENTARY SOCIETY.

A society named as above has recently been organized, its object being the study and practice of parliamentary law. At the last

meeting a constitution was adopted, and at the next meeting, which will be held in the University building on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., at nine o'clock, the officers will be elected, and the regular work of the society commenced. The day and hour on which the weekly meetings will thereafter be held will also be determined. All persons interested in the project are cordially invited to attend this meeting. Both sexes are eligible to membership, and it is expected that quite a number of the fair sex will become active members.

The present plan of procedure is substantially as follows: At each meeting a different member of the society will be designated to discuss and explain a previously assigned portion of "Robert's Rules of Order," which is a standard authority on parliamentary law. At succeeding meetings, the person so designated will act, at one meeting as secretary, and at the next as presiding officer. An opportunity will thus be afforded to each member to explain certain rules of parliamentary law, and to act as secretary and presiding officer at the meetings of the society. A committee on program is also provided for, whose duty it is to submit at each regular meeting a suitable plan for the practical application at the next regular meeting of some of the rules of parliamentary law contained in "Robert's Rules of Order." Provision is thus made for the systematic study of the subject, and the practical application of parliamentary rules.

The object in view is a good one, and if the society meets with the support it deserves, it will undoubtedly be a success.

PREFACE TO A LAW STUDENT'S NOTE BOOK.

Upon the leaves of this ponderous tome
I'll jot down much abstruse lore,
That when I peruse them alone
I may know that I ought to know more.

Most likely these notes will not meet
The gaze of the bar at assize,
But where "dust falls from the suitor's feet"
This compiling may serve to apprise

The "grave copier of copies" of forms
How at crises of "quiz" he disdained
To succumb to the throes of the storm,
And won title to infinitesimal fame

By furtive views of these jottings of lore,
Vaunting the genuine ken of a polly;
And managed to not yield the floor
Till he answered Cox's questions in volley.

—JASPER VALJEAN,
A Senior.

A NIGHT IN SAN FRANCISCO-

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.)

were on the street, and thoroughly confused as to our whereabouts. Across the street we went, around the corner, up an alley five or six feet wide, down a stairway, and through dark winding halls, meeting Chinese men and women, passing doors opening into small rooms, and at last we brought up in a box at a Chinese theatre. The box was immediately behind the stage and above the orchestra, who were sawing on strings and pounding drums, making noise but no music. The play had been running for about a week. We heard a female who was a male—females are not allowed on the stage—sing in a squeaky voice, evidently pining for a lover. A king sat on a throne, and when three men approached him with spears, he descended, picked up a short club and defended himself against them for nearly ten minutes. During the play the audience was silent. There was no applause. They simply smoked. The first floor was for men only. The gallery was for women and wealthy or high caste Chinese. There seemed not a vacant seat in the house.

In a small dugout, under a sidewalk, we found a man and women with a six year old child, who could sing some Gospel Hymns in English. The room seemed not more than eight feet square. In a room of like dimensions, we found a very old couple, who had over twenty chickens and cats. The filth was indescribable and the stench unbearable. In a box in a dark alley, sat a demented creature with his head between his knees; it was said he had not moved for many years, but there he sat, day and night, moaning and groaning. In the same dark alley we entered a saloon, in the rear of which we saw visions which polite language cannot adequately describe, and to which pure ears should not listen. By a circuitous way we were led into the midst of a court. Boxes two by six feet were filled each one with a smoker, yellow and white, male and female; each unconscious, but each apparently happy. We passed through many gambling rooms, but so intent were the players on their game, that we were not noticed.

Many other things met our sight that evening, but these few will be sufficient to give you a slight glimpse of one night in Chinatown.

After dismissing the guide and leaving Chinatown, we visited a number of haunts of evil. Such debased men and women we had never meet before, but it was vice on a much grander and polished scale than we had seen among the Chinese. We might call it educated vice. The low dives we cannot describe here.

Our last visit was to a gilded palace. Mirrors in golden frames surrounded the room. The cut glass chandeliers glittered like a mass of diamonds. All furnishings were rich and expensive. Sixteen Italian girls dressed in green silk dispensed sweet music from mandolins. Well-dressed men and women were mingled together around the tables. Waiters in full dress bustled to and fro attending to the wants of customers. Laughter was mingled with the clinking of glasses. This was vice set in diamonds. Suddenly there was a commotion; a man who had drunk long and heavily and had spent his all, unable longer to control his actions, dropped into deep sleep from which the waiter was unable to arouse him. One waiter grasped his shoulders, another his feet, and he was mercilessly hurled out upon the street as a gift for the first policeman who might pass. A half drunken man went out, dragged the debauched being into a doorway, where he might sleep off his drunk. The drinker seemed still to have a sympathetic soul—the seller of drink had none.

Sick with the sinful and oftentimes revolting sights which we had seen, and weary in body and mind, we returned to our hotel, and to bed but our sleep was troubled with dreams so fantastic that language cannot describe them.

HERODOTUS.

EXCHANGES.

During the last six years 65 men have worked their way through Yale.

The course at the Cornell Law School has been changed so as to require three years work instead of two as formerly.

The man who refuses to subscribe for a college paper and then reads it over the shoulders of his neighbor is short enough to tie his shoe string to his neck tie.

Mr. Frank Thomson, of Philadelphia, has presented a new launch to the Harvard crew. It is being built by the Cramp Company, and will have a possible speed of 15 knots an hour, a much greater speed than that of the "John Harvard." It will also draw a foot less water than the "John Harvard," and is being built very low with an especial view to navigating the Charles.

One hundred thousand is the number of men in the American college Greek Letter fraternities.

The United States is the only nation in the world that spends more money on education than on war equipment.

Le Hung Chang graduated at the head of a class of 15,000.

DR. WHITMAN ON PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

The eminent President of Columbian, Rev. Dr. B. L. Whitman, has recently added a valuable contribution to the discussions on the "best books." This article appeared in the Christmas edition of one of the great New York dailies, and has been widely commented on for the beauty of its style and depth of its sentiments. Its title is, "What book after the Bible has had the greatest influence for good." Dr. Whitman's essay is one of a symposium composed of the most distinguished divines and scholars in this country. It has the honor of occupying the most prominent place in the symposium, as well as being the most generally admired and quoted in the list. The other contributors are Rev. Parkes S. Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, in New York City; Rev. Lyman J. Abbott, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn; Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, professor of English in the Catholic University; Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, New York City; Rev. Frank R. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, of New York; Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah.

The following is the full text of Dr. Whitman's beautiful article: "Good is accomplished in two ways, directly and indirectly. Sometimes the value of a book lies in its influence upon the multitude directly. At other times the book proves its value by its appeal to a small constituency, so that the influence goes on in steady ratio.

"There are books of the sort we call good, in that they have a definitely spiritual aim, that work by indirection—a book of devotions and exposition of the scriptures, a work flung out, intensity that makes the thought burn as if inspired to one capable of responding. All these are likely to appeal to a limited number, and to influence that number so thoroughly as to make them really instruments to the accomplishments of a work to the multitude. So there are also books that appeal directly to the multitude—books that people read because they find them true to their own life; books that deal with the basal things of experience; books that appeal to the things that are common to man everywhere.

"To say that one or the other of these classes is the greater good is to take the risk of a decision which is bound to be called in question whichever way it looks. Probably, however, most in thinking of the matter would feel that the books that accomplish most good

are the books that appeal directly to the multitude. Judgment from this point of view is easier than judgment from the other point of view, because judgment here is less overlaid by the element of personality involved than where a book works only by indirection.

"From this point of view, therefore, the suggestion is made, that of all the books that have accomplished good in the world, probably the one which has done most after the Bible is Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. Bunyan deserves to rank with the greatest psychologists of the world. His analysis of the elements of life is simple and yet at the same time thorough going and profound. His wonderful power of representing the movements of mind and heart gives him the advantage of making clear at once what the really profound psychologist cannot express without running the risk either of technicality or verbosity.

"Then, the field disclosed in this immortal book is one that appeals to men everywhere. The journey to the Celestial City is a dream, dreamed by men everywhere and in all ages. For men everywhere and in all ages the journey is beset by much the same difficulties. When, therefore a man reads *Pilgrim's Progress* he feels at home. The characters are those with whom he is familiar in his daily life. Bunyan's naming of them simply gives him a convenient means of talking with them and about them, so as to avoid personality and yet not miss the significance. These names are the same under all the skies. Probably for this very reason, the book has been translated and carried almost everywhere, and everywhere it has gone it has done good.

"Men who have been unmoved by other appeals have been startled by the message of the dream in Bedford jail, and as they have seen themselves in the analysis of the book which tells the dream, they have sought mercy at the hands of God. And multitudes who have been awakened have found the portrayal of their life in that book, so true that they have followed its teaching concerning higher things and so have been built up in the Faith."

MARGARET BRENT DOWNING.

"I reckon dat I better change de name of dat mule."

"It doesn't make much difference about what you call a mule, does it?"

"No; but I likes to hab it somethin' 'ppropriate. Did you ebber hyar tell 'bout subcumstances ober which you had no control?"

"Yes."

"Well, dat's what I'se goin' tu call him—Subcumstances!"—*Ex.*

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